

2/17/17 "Dont cry because its over, smile because it happened."-Dr. Seuss

HW: "Summation Notation" Homework section

AIM: What is Summation Notation?

to end with

SUMMATION (SIGMA) NOTATION

$$\sum_{i=a}^n f(i) = f(a) + f(a+1) + f(a+2) + \dots + f(n)$$

where i is called the index variable, which starts at a value of a , ends at a value of n , and moves by unit increments (increase by 1 each time).

Handwritten notes:
 # to start with (pointing to a)
 what to do (pointing to $f(i)$)

Exercise #1: Evaluate each of the following sums.

(a) $\sum_{i=3}^5 2i = 2(3) + 2(4) + 2(5)$
 $6 + 8 + 10 = \boxed{24}$

Handwritten notes:
 End (pointing to 5)
 Start (pointing to 3)

(b) $\sum_{k=-1}^3 k^2 = (-1)^2 + (0)^2 + (1)^2 + (2)^2 + (3)^2$
 $1 + 0 + 1 + 4 + 9 = \boxed{15}$

(c) $\sum_{j=-2}^2 2^j = (2)^{-2} + (2)^{-1} + (2)^0 + (2)^1 + (2)^2$
 $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} + 1 + 2 + 4 = \frac{31}{4} = \boxed{7.75}$

(d) $\sum_{i=1}^5 (-1)^i = (-1)^1 + (-1)^2 + (-1)^3 + (-1)^4 + (-1)^5$
 $-1 + 1 + (-1) + 1 + (-1) = \boxed{-1}$

Handwritten notes:
 Put in the parenthesis! (pointing to the exponent)

(e) $\sum_{k=0}^2 (2k+1) = 9$

(f) $\sum_{i=1}^3 i(i+1) = 20$

Exercise #2: Which of represents the value of $\sum_{i=1}^4 \frac{1}{i}$?

(1) $\frac{1}{10}$

(3) $\frac{25}{12}$

(2) $\frac{9}{4}$

(4) $\frac{31}{24}$

Exercise #3: Consider the sequence defined recursively by $a_n = a_{n-1} + 2a_{n-2}$ and $a_1 = 0$ and $a_2 = 1$. Find the value of $\sum_{i=1}^7 a_i$.

skip, for now.

Exercise #4: Express each sum using sigma notation. Use i as your index variable. First, consider any patterns you notice amongst the terms involved in the sum. Then, work to put these patterns into a formula and sum.

(a) $9 + 16 + 25 + \dots + 100$
 $3^2 + 4^2 + 5^2 + \dots + 10^2$

$$\sum_{i=3}^{10} i^2$$

(b) $0 + (-3) + 0 + 3 + \dots + 15$ *STARTING ANSWER (not necessarily the starting #)*
 $3(-2) + 3(-1) + 3(0) + 3(1) + \dots + 3(5)$

$$\sum_{i=-2}^5 3(i) \quad \text{OR} \quad \sum_{i=0}^7 (-6 + 3i)$$

(c) $\frac{1}{25} + \frac{1}{5} + 1 + 5 + \dots + 625$

$$\frac{1}{5^2} + \frac{1}{5} + 1 + 5 + \dots$$

$$5^{-2} + 5^{-1} + 5^0 + 5^1 + \dots + 5^4$$

$$\sum_{i=-2}^4 5^i$$

Exercise #5: Which of the following represents the sum $3 + 6 + 12 + 24 + 48$?

(1) $\sum_{i=1}^5 3^i$

(3) $\sum_{i=0}^4 6^{i-1}$

(2) $\sum_{i=0}^4 3(2)^i$

(4) $\sum_{i=3}^{48} i$

multiplying by 2
every time
means
 $3 \cdot 2^x$

Exercise #6: Some sums are more interesting than others. Determine the value of $\sum_{i=1}^{99} \left(\frac{1}{i} - \frac{1}{i+1} \right)$. Show your reasoning. This is known as a **telescoping series (or sum)**.